

## HOM

- With honour to his *home* let Theseus ride,  
With love to friend. *Dryden's Fables.*  
At *home* the hateful names of parties cease,  
And factious souls are weary'd into peace. *Dryden.*  
They who pass through a foreign country, towards their  
native *home*, do not usually give up themselves to the pleasures  
of the place. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
3. The place of constant residence.  
Flandria, by plenty made the *home* of war,  
Shall weep her crime, and bow to Charles restor'd. *Prior.*  
4. United to a substance, it signifies domestic.  
Let the exportation of *home* commodities be more in value  
than the importation of foreign. *Bacon's Advice to Pilgrims.*  
**HOME.** *adv.* [from the noun.]  
1. To one's own habitation.  
One of Adam's children in the mountains lights on a glittering  
substance; *home* he carries it to Adam, who finds it to  
be hard, to have a bright yellow colour, and exceeding great  
weight. *Locke.*  
2. To one's own country.  
3. Close to one's own breast or affairs.  
He that encourages treason lays the foundation of a doctrine,  
that will come *home* to himself. *L'Estrange.*  
This is a consideration that comes *home* to our interest. *Add.*  
These considerations, proposed in general terms, I am sure,  
madam, you will, by particular application, bring *home* to  
your own concern. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*  
4. To the point designed; to the utmost; closely; fully.  
Crafty enough either to hide his faults, or never to shew  
them, but when they might pay *home*. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
In fell motion,  
With his prepared sword he charges *home*  
My unprovided body. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
A loyal fir  
To him thou follow'st: I will pay thy graces  
*Home* both in word and deed. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
Her cause and yours  
I'll perfect him withal; and he shall bring you  
Before the duke, and to the head of Angelo  
Accuse him *home* and *home*. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
Men of age object too much, adventure too little, and sel-  
dom drive business *home* to the full period; but content them-  
selves with a mediocrity of success. *Bacon.*  
That cometh up *home* to the business, and taketh off the  
objection clearly. *Sanderfon.*  
Break through the thick array  
Of his throng'd legions, and charge home upon him. *Add.*  
He makes choice of some piece of morality; and in order  
to press this *home*, he makes less use of the force of reasoning.  
*Pope's View of Epick Poems.*  
I can only refer the reader to the authors themselves, who  
speak very *home* to the point. *Atterbury's Sermon, Preface.*  
5. United to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy.  
Poison may be false;  
The *home* thrust of a friendly sword is sure. *Dryden.*  
I am sorry to give him such *home* thrusts; for he lays him-  
self so open, and uses so little art to avoid them, that I must  
either do nothing, or expose his weakness. *Stillingfleet.*  
**HOMEROUS.** *adv.* [from *home* and *born*.]  
1. Native; natural.  
Though to be thus elemented, arm  
These creatures from *homeborn* intrinsic harm. *Donne.*  
2. Domestic; not foreign.  
Numerous bands  
With *homeborn* lyes, or tales from foreign lands. *Pope.*  
**HOMEBRED.** *adv.* [from *home* and *bred*.]  
1. Native; natural.  
God hath taken care to anticipate every man, to draw him  
early into his church, before other competitors, *homebred* lulls,  
or vicious customs of the world, should be able to pretend to  
him. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*  
2. Not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated.  
Only to me two *homebred* youths belong. *Dryden's Juven.*  
3. Domestic; not foreign.  
But if of danger, which hereby doth dwell,  
And *homebred* evil, ye desire to hear,  
I can you tidings tell. *Fairy Queen, cant. i.*  
This once happy land,  
By *homebred* fury rent, long groan'd. *Phillips.*  
**HOMEFELT.** *adv.* [from *home* and *felt*.] Inward; private.  
Yet they in pleasing lumber lull'd the sense,  
And in sweet madness robb'd it of itself;  
But such a sacred and *homefelt* delight,  
Such sober certainty of waking bliss,  
I never heard till now. *Milton.*  
Happy next him who to these shades retires,  
Whom nature charms, and whom the muse inspires,  
Whom humbler joys of *homefelt* quiet please,  
Successive study, exercise, and ease. *Pope.*  
**HOMELIV.** *adv.* [from *home*.] Rudely; inelegantly.  
**HOMELINESS.** *n. f.* [from *home*.] Plainness; rudeness;  
coarseness.

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- Homer has opened a great field of railery to men of more  
delicacy than greatness of genius, by the *homeliness* of some of  
his sentiments. *Addison's Spectator.*  
**HOMELY.** *adv.* [from *home*.] Plain; homely; not elegant;  
not beautiful; not fine; coarse; rude.  
Each place handsome without curiosity, and *homely* without  
loathsomeness. *Sidney.*  
Within this wood, out of a rock did rise  
A spring of water, mildly tumbling down;  
Whereto approached not in any wife  
The *homely* shepherd, nor the ruder clown. *Spenser.*  
Like rich hangings in an *homey* house,  
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Be plain, good son, and *homely* in thy drift:  
Riddling confession finds but riddling shrift. *Shakespeare.*  
Home-keeping youth have ever *homely* wits. *Shakespeare.*  
Our stomachs will make what's *homely* favoury. *Shakespeare.*  
It is for *homely* features to keep home;  
They had their name thence. *Milton.*  
It is observed by some, that there is none so *homely* but  
loves a looking-glass. *Saunders's Sermon.*  
Their *homely* fare dispatch'd, the hungry band  
Invade their trenchers next. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.*  
Now Strephon daily entertains  
His Chloe in the *homely* strains. *Swift.*  
*Homely* persons, the more they endeavour to adorn them-  
selves, the more they expose the defects they want to hide. *Clar.*  
**HOMELY.** *adv.* Plainly; coarsely; rudely.  
Thus like the god his father, *homely* dress,  
He strides into the hall a horrid guest. *Dryden's Æn.*  
**HOMELYN.** *n. f.* A kind of fish.  
**HOMEMADE.** *adv.* [from *home* and *made*.] Made at home; not  
manufactured in foreign parts.  
A tax laid on your native product, and *homemade* com-  
modities, makes them yield less to the first seller. *Laie.*  
**HOMER.** *n. f.* A measure of about three pints.  
An *homer* of barley-seed shall be valued at fifty shillings of  
silver. *Lev. xxvii. 16.*  
**HOMESPUN.** *adv.* [from *home* and *spin*.]  
1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manu-  
facturers.  
Instead of *homespun* coats were seen  
Good pinners, edg'd with colberteen. *Swift.*  
2. Not made in foreign countries.  
He appeared in a suit of English broad-cloth, very plain,  
but rich: every thing he wore was substantial, honest, *home-*  
*spun* ware. *Addison.*  
3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; inelegant.  
They sometimes put on, when they go abroad, long sleeve-  
less coats of *homespun* cotton. *Sandys's Travels.*  
We say, in our *homespun* English proverb, He killed two  
birds with one stone; pleased the emperor, by giving him the  
resemblance of his ancestors, and gave him such a resemblance  
as was not scandalous in that age. *Dryden's Æn. Deduct.*  
Our *homespun* authors must forsake the field,  
And Shakespeare to the lost Scyllati yield. *Addison.*  
**HOMESPU.** *n. f.* A coarse, inelegant, rude, untaught, ruffish  
man.  
What hempen *homespuns* have we swagging here,  
So near the cradle of the fairy queen? *Shakespeare.*  
**HOMESTALL.** *n. f.* [from *home* and *stall*, Saxon.] The place of  
**HOMESTEAD.** *n. f.* the house.  
Both house and *homestead* into seas are born,  
And rocks are from their old foundations torn. *Dryden.*  
**HOMEWARD.** *adv.* [from *home* and *ward*, Saxon.] Towards  
**HOMEWARDS.** *adv.* home; towards the native place; towards  
the place of residence.  
Then Urania *homeward* did arise,  
Leaving in pain their well-fed hungry eyes. *Sidney.*  
My affairs  
Do even drag me *homeward*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
Since such love's natural station is, may still  
My love descend, and journey down the hill,  
Not panting after growing beauties; so  
I shall ebb on with them who *homeward* go. *Donne.*  
Look *homeward*, angel now, and melt with ruth;  
And, O ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth!  
Like a long team of snowy swans on high,  
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky,  
Which *homeward* from their wat'ry pastures born,  
They sing, and Asia's lakes their notes return. *Dryden's Æn.*  
What now remains,  
But that once more we tempt the wat'ry plains,  
And, wand'ring *homewards*, seek our safety hence. *Dryden.*  
**HOMICIDE.** *n. f.* [from *home*, French; *homicide*, Latin.]  
1. Murder; manquelling.  
The apostles command to abstain from blood: contrive this  
according to the law of nature, and it will seem, that *homicide*  
only is forbidden; but contrive it in reference to the law of the  
Jews, about which the question was, and it shall easily appear  
to have a clean other sense, and a truer, when we expound it  
of eating, and not of shedding blood. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
2. Destruction.

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2. Destruction. In the following lines it is not proper.  
What wonder is't that black detraction thrives!  
The *homicide* of names is less than lives. *Dryden.*  
3. [from *home*, Fr. *homicide*, Lat.] A murderer; a manlayer.  
Your beauty, that did haunt me in my sleep,  
To undertake the death of all the world,  
So might I live one hour in your sweet bosom.  
—If I thought that, I tell thee, *homicide*,  
These nails should rend that beauty from my cheeks. *Shakespeare.*  
Hector comes, the *homicide*, to wield  
His conqu'ring arms, with corps to strew the field. *Dryden.*  
**HOMICIDAL.** *adv.* [from *homicide*.] Murderous; bloody.  
The troop forth issuing from the dark recess,  
With *homicidal* rage, the king opprest. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
**HOMILETICAL.** *adv.* [from *homile*, Fr. *homiletique*.] Social; conversible.  
His life was holy, and, when he had leisure for retirements,  
severe: his virtues active chiefs, and *homiletical*; not those  
lazy fullen ones of the cloyster. *Atterbury.*  
**HOMILY.** *n. f.* [from *homile*, Fr. *homilie*.] A discourse read to  
a congregation.  
*Homilies* were a third kind of readings usual in former times;  
a most commendable institution, as well then to supply the  
casual, as now the necessary defect of sermons. *Hooker.*  
What tedious *homily* of love have you wearied your pa-  
rishioners withal, and never cried have patience, good people.  
*Shakespeare's As you like it.*  
If we survey the *homilies* of the ancient church, we shall  
discern that, upon festival days, the subject of the *homily* was  
constantly the business of the day. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
**HOMOGENEAL.** *adv.* [from *homogene*, Fr. *homogène*.] Having  
**HOMOGENEOUS.** *adv.* the same nature or principles; suitable  
to each other.  
The means of reduction, by the fire, is but by congrega-  
tion of *homogeneous* parts. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*  
Ice is a similiary body, and *homogeneous* concretion, whose  
material is properly water. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
An *homogeneous* mass of one kind is easily distinguishable  
from any other; gold from iron, sulphur from alum, and so  
of the rest. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple,  
*homogeneous*, and similar; and that whose rays are some more  
refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneous, and  
diffimilar. *Newton's Opt.*  
**HOMOGENEALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *homogeneous*, or *homogeneous*.]  
**HOMOGENEITY.** *n. f.* Participation of the same principles or  
**HOMOGENEOUSNESS.** *n. f.* nature; similitude of kind.  
The mixtures acquire a greater degree of fluidity and simi-  
larity, or *homogeneity* of parts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
Upon this supposition of only different diameters, it is im-  
possible to account for the *homogeneity* or similarity of the se-  
lected liquors. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*  
**HOMOGENY.** *n. f.* [from *homogene*.] Joint nature.  
By the driving back of the principal spirits, which preserve  
the consistence of the body, their government is dissolved, and  
every part returneth to his nature or *homogeny*. *Bacon.*  
**HOMOLOGOUS.** *adv.* [from *homologos*, Fr. *homologue*.] Having the  
same manner or proportions.  
**HOMONYMOUS.** *adv.* [from *homonymie*, Fr. *homonyme*.] Denomi-  
nating different things; equivocal; ambiguous.  
As words signifying the same thing are called synonymous,  
so equivocal words, or those which signify several things, are  
called *homonymous*, or ambiguous; and when persons use such  
ambiguous words, with a design to deceive, it is called equi-  
vocation. *Watson's Logic.*  
**HOMONYMY.** *n. f.* [from *homonymie*, French; *homonymie*.] Equiva-  
cation; ambiguity.  
**HOMOTONOUS.** *adv.* [from *homotone*.] Equable: said of such dis-  
tempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declen-  
sion. *Quincy.*  
**HONE.** *n. f.* [This word *M. Casaubon* derives from *hōnō*; *Ju-*  
*nius* from *hogsaen*, Welsh; *Skinner*, who is always rational,  
from *hōn*, Saxon, a stone; *hōnan*, to stone.] A whetstone  
for a razor.  
A *hone* and a parer, to pare away *graff*. *Tusser's Husband.*  
To *hone*. *v. n.* [from *hōnan*, Saxon.] To pine; to long for any  
thing.  
**HONEST.** *adv.* [from *honeste*, French; *honestus*, Latin.]  
1. Upright; true; sincere.  
What art thou?  
—A very *honest* hearted fellow, and as poor as the king. *Sh.*  
The way to relieve ourselves from those sophisms, is an  
*honest* and diligent enquiry into the real nature and causes of  
things. *Watts's Logic.*  
2. Chaste.  
Wives may be merry, and yet *honest* too. *Shakespeare.*  
3. Just; righteous; giving to every man his due.  
It is sometimes used criminally for dishonest; base.  
I'll devise some *honest* flanders  
To stain my cousin with: one doth not know  
How much an ill word doth impose on liking. *Shakespeare.*  
**HONESTLY.** *adv.* [from *honest*.]  
1. Uprightly; justly.  
It doth make me tremble,

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- There should those spirits yet breathe, that when they cannot  
Live *honestly*, would rather perish basely. *Ben. Jonson's Catil.*  
For some time past all endeavours or proposals from private  
persons to advance the publick service, however *honestly* and  
innocently designed, have been called flying in the king's  
face. *Swift.*  
2. With chastity; modestly.  
**HONESTY.** *n. f.* [from *honesteté*, French; *honestas*, Latin.] Justice;  
truth; virtue; purity.  
Thou shalt not have thy husband's lands.  
—Why, then mine *honesty* shall be my dower. *Shakespeare.*  
Goodness, as that which makes men prefer their duty and  
their promise before their passions or their interest, and is pro-  
perly the object of trust, in our language goes rather by the  
name of *honesty*; though what we call an honest man, the Ro-  
mans called a good man; and *honesty* in their language, as well  
as in French, rather signifies a composition of those qualities  
which generally acquire honour and esteem. *Temple.*  
**HONIED.** *adv.* [from *hony*.]  
1. Covered with honey.  
The bee with *honed* thigh,  
That at her flow'ry work doth sing. *Milton.*  
2. Sweet; luscious.  
When he speaks,  
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;  
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,  
To steal his sweet and *honed* sentences. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear  
The bait of *hony*'s words; a tougher tongue  
Draws hitherward. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
**HONEY.** *n. f.* [from *hūnig*, Saxon; *havig*, Dutch; *honey*, *honag*,  
German.]  
1. A thick, viscid, fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish  
colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water; and becoming  
viscid on fermentation, inflammable, liqueable by a gentle  
heat, and of a fragrant smell. We have three kinds of honey:  
the first and finest is virgin honey, not very firm, and of a  
fragrant smell: it is the first produce of the swarm, ob-  
tained by draining from the combs without pressing. The  
second is thicker than the first, often almost solid, procured  
from the combs by pressure: and the worst is the common  
yellow honey, extracted by heating the combs over the fire,  
and then pressing them. In the flowers of plants, by certain  
glands near the basis in the petals, is secreted a sweet juice,  
which the bee, by means of its proboscis or trunk, sucks up,  
swallows it, fills away with it to the hive, and discharges  
again from the stomach through the mouth into some of the  
cells of the comb. The honey thus taken up into the body of  
the bee, and deposited again into the cells of the comb, is  
destined for the food of the young offspring; but in hard sea-  
sons the bees are sometimes reduced to the necessity of feeding  
on it themselves, and die of hunger after they have eat it all  
up. Honey, taken out of the new combs early in the Sum-  
mer, is vastly preferable to that taken from the same hive in  
Autumn. Honey is an excellent pectoral, is detergent, aper-  
ient, and diuretic. *Will's Med. Med.*  
So work the *honey* bees,  
Creatures that by a ruling nature teach  
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
The like contention is found among the Greeks, touching  
his education and first fostering: some affirm, that he was led  
by *honey* bees. *Ramus's History of the World.*  
In ancient time there was a kind of *honey*, which, either of  
its own nature, or by art, would grow as hard as sugar, and  
was not so luscious as ours. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
When the patient is rich, there's no fear of physicians about  
him, as thick as wasps to a *honey* pot. *L'Estrange.*  
*Honey* is the most elaborate production of the vegetable  
kind, being a most exquisite vegetable sopo, resolvent of the  
bile, balsamick and pectoral: *honey* contains no inflammable  
spirit, before it has felt the force of fermentation; for by dis-  
tillation it affords nothing that will burn in the fire. *Alutbin.*  
New wine, with *honey* temper'd milk we bring;  
Then living waters from the crystal spring. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
2. Sweetness; lusciousness.  
The king hath found  
Matter against him, that for ever mars  
The *honey* of his language. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
A *honey* tongue, a heart of gall,  
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall. *Shakespeare.*  
3. A name of tenderness; sweet; sweetness. [Mel, coreana.]  
*Honey*, you shall be well desir'd in Cyprus;  
I've found great love amongst them. Oh, my sweet,  
I prattle out of fashion, and I vote  
In mine own comfort. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Why, *honey* bird, I bought him on purpose for thee, didst  
not thou say, thou long'dst for a Christian slave? *Dryden.*  
To *HONEY.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk fondly.  
Nay, but to live  
In the rank sweat of an insensuous bed,  
Stew'd in corruption, *honey* and making love  
Over the nasty sty. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
**HONEY-BAG.**